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from M.O.H.

County Borough of Devonport.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Devonport (Urban) Sanitary Authority.

DEVONPORT:
Josiah Clark and Son, Printers, 16-17 Cumberland Street, and
Y.M.C.A., Fore Street. Works: Chapel Street.
1898.

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TABLE A.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1897, in the Devonport Urban District, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.												
(a)	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)	(i)	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Enteric or TyphoidFever	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.
(a) Tamar	229	76	14	1	6	60	72	Under 5							10		21		1	57	89
								5 upwds.			2					20	19	25	4	70	140
(b) St. Aubyn	215	57	17	8	8	56	69	Under 5		2					2		12	1		58	75
								5 upwds.	1		1	1	1			20	12	13	7	84	140
(c) Morice	168	43	18	8	18	48	33	Under 5		4					2		15			39	60
								5 upwds.		1	1	1				13	17	14	13	48	108
(d) Stoke	263	59	25	8	15	62	94	Under 5	2	4				2	10	1	10		2	52	83
								5 upwds.	1	1	4	2	1			20	22	17	6	106	180
Including Royal Albert Hospital—in (c)	39		3	4	9	19	4	Under 5		2											2
								5 upwds.		1	1					8	2	2	13	10	37
Military Hospital—(d) ...	6				4	2		Under 5													
								5 upwds.								1	1	1		3	6
Workhouse	46	2			1	22	21	Under 5												2	2
								5 upwds.								5	7	1		31	44
Borough Hospital	8	1	4	2	1			Under 5	2	3											5
								5 upwds.	1	1	1										3
	875	235	74	25	47	226	268	Under 5	2	10				2	24	1	58	1	3	206	307
								5 upwds.	2	2	8	4	2			73	70	69	30	308	568

TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Devonport Urban District; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

Name of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.							Number of such cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.				
	Last Census. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1897. (c)			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas.
Tamar	13477	Increase abt. 3500	446	Under 5		11	2						6			
				5 upwards.		21	2		11		9		9	1	3	
St. Aubyn	15976	none	469	Under 5		5	8						2	4		
				5 upwards.		15	5		8	1	6		9	3	2	
Morice	7262	none	230	Under 5		3	3						1			
				5 upwards.	3	4			3		6	3	5		1	
Stoke	13837	about 1500	430	Under 5		9	4						3			
				5 upwards.		16	14	2	8		22		14		1	1
On Board Ships ...	4361															
Totals ...	54913	about 60000	1575	Under 5		27	18						12	4		
				5 upwards.	3	55	17	2	30	1	43	3	37	4	7	1

TABLE C.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria,	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Rheumatic Diseases.	Death rate per 1000.	Birth rate per 1000.	Zymotic Death rate.	Deaths under 5 years.	Death rate per 1000 births. Infants under 1 year.
1897	1575	876	700	52	2	4	12	24	8	—	109	128	—	14·0	26·2	.8	309	149·2
6	1595	1033	562	104	31	3	22	7	10	27	132	213	2	17·5	27·	1·7	365	136·6
5	1509	1003	506	51	26	1	7	3	11	3	123	206	6	18·5	27·9	·9	301	
4	1466	920	546	79	19	9	6	31	9	4	141	161	1	17·	27·1	1·4	303	
3	1620	985	645	55	4	11	9	26	5	9	120	222	7	18·2	30·	1·	367	
2	1438	995	443	52	28	9	9	—	6	—	123	229	3	18·2	26·6	·9	344	
1	1570	1080	490	63	10	5	4	40	4	—	134	230	4	20·	29.	1·	358	
90	1570	992	578	89	32	24	10	15	8	1	140	190	4	18·5	28·	1·6	343	
89	1572	979	593	89	19	32	2	31	5	—	159	137	3	17·7	28·9	1·6	371	
8	1624	1018	606	69	13	15	31	4	4	4	142	175	16	20·3	30·7	1·2	355	

TABLE D.

RETURN of the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1897, and of deaths from the diseases notified.

	Cases notified in 1897.	Deaths registered in 1897.
Small Pox	82	—
Scarlet Fever	82	4
Diphtheria	35	13
Membraneous Croup	2	—
Typhus Fever	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	30	8
Continued Fever	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—
Cholera	—	—
Erysipelas	42	2

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1897.

TABL

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

For the Cornwall County Count

Month.	Temperature—Fahrenheit.							Barometer	
	Mean Temp. Dry Bulb.	Mean Temp. Wet Bulb.	Max. Temp.	Min Temp.	Mean Temp.	Ditto for like month 1896.	Mean daily range.	Monthly means corrected.	Barometer highest.
January ...	38·09	34·91	48·0	24·0	37.68	43·72	7·61	30·00	30·63
February	45·32	42·75	58·0	36·0	46·89	43·53	8·57	30·28	30·85
March ...	45·77	43·35	62·0	34·0	48·43	49·64	13·19	29·73	30·31
April ...	48·56	45·93	74·0	35·0	50·88	53·46	14·70	29·99	30·47
May ...	53·80	50·48	74·0	37·0	57·46	59·87	18·93	30·16	30·55
June ...	62·36	59·53	86·0	48·0	66·41	67·18	20·56	30·24	30·54
July ...	64·58	61·54	83·0	47·0	65·69	67·64	18·96	30·26	30·5
August ...	62·77	59·58	82·0	52·0	65·98	63·14	16·61	30·05	30·3
September	55·56	52·96	72·0	44·0	57·81	59·95	14·70	30·23	30·7
October ...	54·06	51·16	66·0	42·0	54·75	47·61	10·09	30·32	30·7
November	45·06	46·26	61·0	37·0	48·30	40·90	8·73	30·33	30·8
December	45·54	42·53	57·0	30·0	45·74	40·98	7.22	30·06	30·6

E.

READINGS TAKEN DAILY AT 9 A.M.,

Council, by Mr. Marchant, at Cremyll.

(Sea level)	Rainfall.								Wind.
Barometer lowest.	Total during month.	Ditto for like month 1896.	Total rainfall from 1st. Jan 1897.	Ditto for like month 1896.	Height above sea.	Greatest in one day.	Days on which 0·01 inches or more fell.	Total during 1896.	Prevailing Direction.
9·41	2·32	1·23	2·32	1·23	25	0·41	17	33·78	N.W.-N.E.
9·29	4·08	0·78	6·40	1·93	—	1·03	10	—	W.S.W.
9·28	4·58	4·50	10·98	6·43	—	0·72	24	—	W.-S.S.W.
9·16	4·93	0·34	15·01	0·77	—	0·52	21	—	W.N.W.
9 40	1·99	0·01	17·00	6·78	—	0·53	13	—	N.W.-N.E.
9·84	1·95	1·67	18 95	8·92	—	0·81	10	—	N.W.-S.E.
·82	0·85	1·55	19·80	10·47	—	0·43	7	—	N.-S.W.
·77	4·99	1·65	24·79	12·12	—	1·12	23	—	W. to S.
·80	2·62	4·29	27·41	16·41	—	0·59	19	—	N.W.-S.W.
·54	1·05	2·83	28·46	19·24	—	0·28	9	—	W. S. & E.
·70	1·56	1·07	30·02	20·31	—	0·43	11	—	Variable
·28	6·15	6·26	36·17	33·78	—	0·98	18	—	N.W.-S W.

TABLE F.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease reported during 1897.

Scarlet Fever	81	Defects discovered	4
Typhoid ,, ...	15	,, ,, ...	7
Enteric ,, ...	15	,, ,, ...	6
Puerperal ,, ...	1	No defects were found.	
Diphtheria	38	Defects discovered	10
Erysipelas	41	,, ,, ...	5
Small Pox	3	No defects were found.	
Membraneous Croup	1	,,	
Total Number	195	Defects discovered	32

The whole of the defects were remedied as soon after as possible.

In some cases Part Masons' Drains were found, and in others Joints of Pipes were improperly connected.

1897.

TABLE G.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY PREVALENCE OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES—as notified.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Scarlatina	4	1	3	3	9	7	4	9	9	6	11	16
Diphtheria	2	6	2	1	10	8	—	4	1	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever ...	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	8	9	4	2	1
Erysipelas	6	1	3	1	3	4	2	5	6	3	3	3
Variola	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE H.

Census 1891.	Houses.			Population.		
WARD.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Clarence	507	6	—	6474	4032	2442
Clowance	548	17	3	6098	2859	3239
Ford	513	19	9	4628	2443	2185
Keyham	437	7	12	4089	1942	2147
Molesworth	400	20	8	3210	1251	1959
Morice	415	15	1	5300	2633	2665
Nelson	408	14	—	2861	1198	1663
Princess	169	3	—	4122	3128	994
St. Aubyn...	508	55	—	5997	3479	2518
St. John's	300	11	—	3777	1811	1966
Stoke	457	26	3	3482	1576	1906
Tamar	433	7	2	4765	2241	2524

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

Extract of Particulars as to Area, Houses and Population,

Sub-divided under headings of the various Registration Districts from **CENSUS RETURNS** for the years **1881** and **1891**, also showing on the right hand side further particulars as to Total Tenements and Tenements with less than Five Rooms in **the year 1891**.

		HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Acres.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1 St. Aubyn	211	1402 1330	56 71	51 3	15786 15896	7749 8243	8037 7653
2 Morice ...	56	631 610	74 30	8 1	10557 9398	6468 5669	4089 3729
3 Stoke ...	1299	1209 1778	30 79	57 20	9597 14181	4025 6468	5572 7713
4 Tamar ...	194	1143 1373	11 20	25 14	12999 15328	6536 8215	6436 7113
	1760	4385 5095	171 200	141 38	48939 54803	24805 28595	24134 26208

Total Tenements 12,022.

Rooms in Tenement.	Number of Tenements with less than Five Rooms.	Number of Occupants of Tenements.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more
1	3031	843	1066	573	348	129	45	22	3	2	—	—	—
2	3540	256	869	836	644	406	272	147	68	29	8	4	1
3	2012	61	331	397	348	323	222	146	97	53	20	9	5
4	1077	19	120	184	175	187	158	94	72	35	23	7	3

Note.—Of the 12,022 tenements 3031 were tenements of one room; 3,540 were tenements of two rooms, &c., &c., and of the 3,031 tenements of one room 843 had one occupant each, 1,066 two occupants, &c., &c.

The figures in black relate to the year 1881: those in red to 1891.

Explanation of Table. For example: In St. Aubyn District, area 211 acres: in 1881 there were 1,402 Inhabited Houses: In 1891 1.330, &c.

In 1891 in the same ward, of tenements of one room, there were 3,031—of these one-room tenements 843 were occupied by one (person: 1,066 by 2 persons: 573 by 3 persons and so on.

It should be said that of course, in cases where crowding has been discovered, steps have been taken to put an end to it).

TABLE J.

CENSUS OF THE PARISH OF STOKE DAMEREL, Taken in 1811.

Year.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families inhabited.	Houses now Building.	Other Houses uninhabited.	Families chiefly occupied in Agriculture.	Families chiefly occupied in Trade Manufactures and Handicrafts.	All other Families not comprised in 2 preceeding columns.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1811	2857	7165	65	59	14	3391	3760	13557	16526	30083
1881										48939
1891	5095									54803
1896	5644									59000 about

In 1811 { Plymouth, St. Andrew's and Charles … … … … 20,300 } Total, 3 Towns - 55,557
{ Stonehouse … … … … … … … 5,174 }

Since 1811 the population in 1896 had nearly doubled, the houses at the same rate would be 5,714, whereas the number is 5,644, showing that the building had not kept pace with the population; in 1897 the population is estimated at 60,000, houses are being constantly built, but the great demand for them and the rents obtained lead to the conclusion that the balance between demand and supply has not yet been struck.

Annual Report for 1897.

THE total number of deaths during the year was 875, which gives a death rate of 14·5 per 1,000.

This is by estimating the number of the inhabitants at 60,000, which has been arrived at approximately by taking into consideration the natural increase and the numbers of new families imported into the district owing to the Dockyard Extension Works, and the increase of work in the Dockyard itself.

The total number of births was 1,575, or 26·2 per 1,000: a natural increase of 700.

The death rate of infants under 1 year was 149·2 per 1,000 births.

The Zymotic death rate was ·8 per 1,000 inhabitants, or 59·4 per 1,000 deaths.

On reference Table A. it will be seen that of the total deaths from all causes

229 were in Tamar Ward.
215 ,, St. Aubyn Ward.
168 ,, Morice Ward.
263 ,, Stoke Ward.

Of these deaths

235 were under 1 year.
74 ,, over 1 and under 5 years.
25 ,, 5 ,, 15 ,,
47 ,, 15 ,, 25 ,,
226 ,, 25 ,, 65 ,,
268 ,, 65 and upwards.

This includes in

Royal Albert Hospital		39	deaths.
Military	,,	6	,,
Workhouse	,,	46	,,
Borough	,,	8	,,

The average of deaths for the last ten years is 988 or 16·4 per 1,000.
,, births ,, 1,553 ,, 25·8 ,,
,, zymotic deaths ,, 73 ,, 1·2 ,,

The total number of deaths from Zymotic diseases was 52, just a half of those in 1896: there were 12 from *Diphtheria*, also nearly half of those in 1896. Only 4 deaths were from *Scarlatina*, out of 82 notified, which is 4·8 per cent of cases. *Measles* claims 2 deaths instead of 31 last year. *Enteric Fever* 8 to last year's 10—the total number of cases notified being 30, or

26·6 per cent of cases. *Whooping Cough* claims 24 deaths, 47 last year: the highest number but 3 for the last ten years: during that time, the deaths have ranged from 40 to 3. There was no epidemic of Autumnal *Diarrhœa*, the cases which did occur were mostly of infants and connected with teething and probably irregular feeding: there is a good deal of ignorance and carelessness on this point, quite young children being given white bread and tea, two articles which are probably responsible for a good deal of the bent legs and bad teeth of this generation.

The deaths from Chest affections were 128 against 128: and from Tubercular diseases 109 against 132 last year: this being much the lowest for 10 years.

There were no deaths from Rheumatic disease, a somewhat remarkable fact as in one year of the decade the number reached 16.

Altogether the year may be considered a healthy one, with a lower general death rate than in any year of the last 10, during which period the highest was 20·3: and the same may be said of the Zymotic death rate, this was also the lowest for 10 years, the highest being 1·7 in 1896.

The *deaths under 5 years* were 309, which were 365 in 1896: this too is the lowest but 2 for ten years, the lowest being 301 in 1895.

The proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year was 149·2 for every 1,000 born, slightly in excess of 1896, when it was 136·6.

In reference to Table G. it will be seen that as regards *Scarlatina*, the relative frequency of cases was, in December 16, November 11, May, August, September 9, June 7, October 6, January July 4, May, April 3, February 1.

The time of *Diphtheria* was quite different, the highest number being in May 10, the lowest in September, October, November, December 1.

Of Typhoid cases the highest number as usual was in the Autumnal months, in August 8, in September 9.

Cases of *Erysipelas* occurred pretty equally all the year round, varying from 6 in January and September, to 1 in February and April.

Only one case of *Puerperal Fever* was notified: the usual precautions in such cases are, thorough disinfection, and warning the attendants.

It is gratifying to know that an increased and increasing use is made of the *Borough Hospital*; it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this fact in the limitation of infectious disease: and it is gratifying as showing that the public appreciate the advantages offered them there, and the care and attention of which they are the subjects. The extension of the accommodation is an urgent necessity and is now within measureable distance of accomplishment, a matter which is all the more necessary in view of the increased responsibilities of the Borough.

The most remarkable instance of the great use of the Hospital occurred in July, when 3 cases of *Small Pox* broke out in a house in Marlborough Street, how it arose could not be traced, but the circumstances were most favourable for spreading: the house being old, small and stuffy, the people careless and deceitful, and dressmaking carried on at the time, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, prompt isolation and disinfection put an end to what might have been a serious outbreak.

Of the total number of cases of Scarlatina notified 82, 42 were treated in the Hospital, with 3 deaths.

8 cases of Diphtheria were received, of which 4 died, of these 4, 3 died the next day after admission, and one 40 days after, not from this disorder itself, but a sequel: the 3 cases that died were removed more probably for the sake of others risk than with any view to their own recovery, though the chances of that were greater in a healthy Hospital where they could be properly nursed, rather than in their own homes.

Of the 30 cases of Typhoid notified, 7 were sent to the Hospital, and one died : 17 were males, 13 females, of ages from 1 to 42 years—1 case was under 5 years—10 between 5 and 15—11 between 15 and 25—8 between 25 and 42.

3 cases were imported, 1 from Reigate, 1 from Wadebridge, 1 from Crownhill. No one locality was specially affected, and in only 2 instances did more than 1 case occur in the same street, and that was, 2 in St. Levan Road, and 3 in Duke Street, the cases being separated by an interval. The milk supply was from 22 sources, thus putting aside all suspicion of infection from that source, the highest number from one supply was 3 and that mostly with a considerable interval.

8 defects of Drainage were discovered and remedied, in 4 cases the drains were inside the houses. In no case was well water used.

It is such cases as these which mark out the wisdom of the "Notification" Act, which it is no exaggeration to say is one of the most efficient of modern times in the way of checking the spread of disease, backed up of course by the Hospital, without which mere notification would be of very small use. A third weapon still required is a steam disinfector for clothing stuffs; this forms a part of the Hospital Extension Scheme.

The *road ventilators* of the sewers are from time to time reported as causing offensive smells: in some cases these have been closed, thereby increasing the risk of offence from those that remain.

Experience would seem to track the inadvisability of this method of ventilation: if they are constructed, it should be to act as fresh air *inlets*, and provision should be made for *exit* of sewer gas by means of tall shafts run up by the side of houses to a high level above roof. Unfortunately there is an objection made on the part of the inhabitants to allowing such a course to be adopted.

The matter should be seriously gone into, and provision made for some plan of aerial ventilation, especially in the highest ground, where the exit is sure to be most common.

The need for a *Mortuary* has been repeatedly insisted on ; it is satisfactory to state that plans have been drawn up for one including a Coroner's Court, and that a suitable site has been chosen and is being negotiated for : this question of site has presented some difficulty, for a Mortuary should be in a position of thorough ventilation, and yet not too prominent, for whilst not placed amongst houses it should not be far from them, also it should be fairly near the water-side, whence are taken many of those cases which it is to accommodate: with so many interests to consider, it is not strange that some difficulty has been experienced in finding a site.

The Scavenging arrangements are very defective: the carts quite out of date, old and dirty, the whole turn out disreputable, and undermanned. There should be a *daily* removal of refuse in the crowded lower parts of the town, and more frequent cleansing of roads: horse dung accumulates, and together with large quantities of waste paper is washed into the sewers in wet weather, and blown about in dry.

Covered carts should be provided and the refuse collected at an earlier hour than at present.

The *Slaughter Houses* have been duly inspected every week: at the time of my inspection they were all fairly kept, but I can only reiterate my dissatisfaction with their position: nearly all of them occupy the back courts of houses, diminishing the court space, and that in the most crowded parts of the Town, and at the lowest level. On the whole the best is made of an objectionable arrangement, a relic of the dark ages. It were much to be desired that there was a prospect of provision of a Public Abattoir outside the town, and that none but dead meat would be brought into it.

The *Cowsheds* have been inspected, these are for the most part fairly kept in varying degrees of carefulness, their position in fresh air away from buildings is favourable to ventilation; but they are built for the most part of wood, whereas they should be of stone, as this material admits of greater cleanliness and is non-absorbent, uncertainty of tenure is said to partly account for the flimsy structure in many cases. No disease has shown itself amongst the cows, which presented a healthy appearance at the time of my inspection.

Nothing has been done as yet to carry out a resolution made at a public meeting held to consider the form which the commemoration of H.M. Jubilee should take: this was *Public Baths.* I have repeatedly commented on the strange and disgraceful fact, that in a large place like these 3 towns containing so many thousands of working men, there should not be, as I am aware, a single place where a man of limited means can on a Saturday wash off his week's grime: Foreigners, Japanese for example would hardly credit this; for in Tokio a town of 300,000 people there are 800 baths, in which anyone can bathe for one halfpenny. As for bath-rooms in private houses that is a thing mostly unknown and unprovided for, except in a few of the higher rented houses, although in Portsmouth they are found in artisans' houses of from 7/6 to 10/- a week rental.

A Deputation was appointed to visit various towns in order to make themselves acquainted with the means adopted for properly housing the working classes, as a guide for action in our own.

Amongst others, visits were made to Portsmouth Southampton, Chatham and Richmond.

It was found that in Portsmouth and Chatham one house for one tenant was the rule, such houses being obtainable for 5/6 a week including taxes: they were built of brick, many of two skins, with an air-space, and were well constructed: some at a higher rent having bath-rooms.

In Chatham and New Brompton good 4 roomed houses were to be had for from £12 to £14 a year.

In New Brompton there were 5000 houses for 28,000 people: the whole Borough consists of 4,000 acres for 60,000 people: Devonport having 1760 acres for a similar population.

In Richmond the corporation have bought crown lands at £700 an acre, and built houses for £250, £35 being the cost of each site, they let readily and at a profit. 6 roomed houses let for 7/6 a week. There are 3 classes, *(a)* from 9/- to 7/6 a week; *(b)* 6/- a week; (*c*) houses in two flats at 5/6 and 4/6 a week respectively; each flat had its own conveniences; Kitchen and Scullery, W.C. Water-taps, Coals and Ash-bin.

The causes which seem to account for the difference between houses there and here were many, chief amongst them may be noted that there was not that discrepancy between supply and demand which obtains here. Another cause was that back-lanes were gravelled instead of being paved: and another, that the back-yards were separated by wooden railings instead of solid stone walls, as are seen here, some of cut stone.

Some allowance must be made for difference in the character of the ground and material of construction, but it seems quite feasable that some relaxation of by-laws regarding back-lanes, and of the specifications insisted on by the manor authorities in regard to garden walls and construction generally would result in increased cheapness and not interfere with proper solidity of building. Hitherto it is a matter of regret that we seem as far off as ever from the ideal of one house for one family in all the new streets being built near Keyham, though the size of the houses is an undoubted improvement on many which have been previously built: they being mostly of 2 stories only.

The number of families obliged to live in 2 rooms is lamentably large: such a provision is consistent neither for comfort nor decency where there is a family of boys and girls.

I know there is a spirit of great dissatisfaction amongst workmen at the absence of proper provision for their needs in this respect.

The dockyard dwellings at Rocky Hill are the nearest approach, and the only one, to any such proper provision.

That house cannot be called a workman's dwelling whose rent is over £20, as is the case with the smallest 4 roomed houses now being built.

The land to the north of Keyham Creek has been sold to a Company, and is being rapidly built over, but as far as can be ascertained, the rents of these will be so high that it will be impossible for a tenant of the artizan class to occupy one whole house, as a rule, altho' they consist of only 4 or at most 5 or 6 rooms.

I therefore strongly urge a reconsideration of by-laws and specifications as far as is consistent with efficiency and solidity on the lines before indicated, much time has been lost, and opportunities missed, but it is not too late to influence the house construction of the future, which is bound to grow for some time, as the increased size and importance of the Dockyard must necessitate a considerable extension of house building for some time to come.

It is a question as much sanitary as moral, for plenty of space is favourable to healthy lives, and besides, it is found the present system of subletting encouraging the spread of infectious diseases, and it is on these grounds that both now and always I have entered somewhat fully into the general question of house construction and rents: if more attention had been paid to this subject in the past, the towns would not now be suffering from that congestion in the old districts which are so inimical to the wants of the inhabitants.

Whilst on the question of Housing it is instructive to note the case of Cockington near Torquay, the population is 2,000 : area 1,208 acres. Birth rate 1·65. Death rate 10. Zymotic ditto ·5. Infantile 141.

The reason of these favourable figures is traceable to the fact that it is a model town built on what may be called the *open or suburban* principle, and affords an illustration of what the provision of sufficient *air space* can effect for the benefit of health.

The M.O.H. has written of it "there is here springing up a small city of Hygeia, under the superintendence of an architect who is interested in sanitary principles, and receives sufficient encouragement from an intelligent land owner to enable him to put his views into practical operation." "It has a due and considerable proportion of small houses inhabited by a working class." The report says further, "this model town is in our view a type for all future communities to imitate, and is at the present the best object lesson to sanitarians in the West of England, or perhaps indeed anywhere," to which one can only say "o! si sic omnes"

In despite of a by-law which to say the least is capable of a prohibitive reading, a square of houses is now being built *without back lanes:* this plan is in my opinion only admissible when each house is tenanted by one family only, and the back gardens are fairly large: in the case in point, this is not the case, the houses are of such a rent as to make it more than likely they will be sublet, and the backyards are of the minimum size required by the by-laws. Under these circumstances, the plan is most objectionable, as leading to domestic inconvenience, from the fact that all ashes and refuse have to be taken to the front door through the house, and bad in a sanitary point of view, as diminishing the air space between the houses, and quite against the spirit of the by-laws which allow a certain space, as small as is barely consistent with safety, on the supposition that this space will be increased by the intervention of a lane between each two rows.

The following information has been supplied by the Surveyor relating to provision of *Urinals* and the *cleansing of Streets.*

Until recently the total number of urinals has been 12, and not one W.C., now there is to be an addition of 6, which includes one W.C.: I venture to think that even this number, 18, is not sufficient, and that many places might easily be found where one would be advisable: for instance, in Albert Road, bottom of Devonport Hill, Old Gunwharf Gate, Dockyard Gates, Naval Barracks. The offence of each is diminished in proportion to the number: they should be sufficiently prominent to be easily found by strangers, and the necessities of women should be more cared for than has been done hitherto by closets separate from the urinals for men. This is a point worthy of attention as the omission is doubtless the cause of much suffering and even injury.

The *cleansing of Streets* is a very important factor in the health of a town: this principle adopted has been, as is reasonable, frequency in proportion to use; observation has led to doubts as to the adequacy of the staff for the requirements: the accumulation of waste paper is sometimes marked: in some towns boys are paid to gather this, which seems a cheap and effective way of dealing with it.

The question of a *Destructor* for refuse is now taking practical shape: serious inconvenience has for long past been occasioned on Pottery Quay: it is usually removed in barges for the use of the land; but it happens that there is a difficulty in having this removal carried out at the very time when it is most necessary, *i.e.* in the summer; farmers cannot take it, as their hands are busy harvesting: so that the refuse accumulates for weeks, decomposition sets in, and the smell is unbearable: as this quay is much used for excursion traffic, it is all the more desirable that this nuisance should be put an end to.

I have to thank the Inspectors for their active co-operation, as well as the Hospital Staff, the work in both departments has been zealously and conscientiously carried out; as regards the latter, its increasing popularity is its best testimonial. It is a great advantage to have overcome the objections met with originally on the part of parents to sending cases away to be nursed, as has been done in a very great measure.

The New Ambulance is a handsome adjunct to the carrying out of the Hospital work, and insures the comfortable transport of the patients.

Appended is a list of Streets in which house to house inspection has been carried out together with the defects discovered and remedied.

Number of Defects found during House to House Inspection (868).

Defective Drains	243
Choked ,, ...	124
Defective W.C's., Flooring, Seats and General dilapidations	153
Defective Courtyards	126
Houses requiring repairs including Ceilings, Walls and Flooring in Rooms, Passages and Staircases	23
Houses requiring Cleansing and Limewashing ...	79
Defective Refuse Receptacles	120
Total	868

List of Streets Inspected.

Albert Road
Alexandra Road
Alfred Place
Alfred Road
Albany Street
Alcester Street
Adelaide Street
Ann's Place
Arundel Terrace
Back Albert Road
  ,, Cornwall Street
  ,, Gloucester Street
  ,, Monument Street
  ,, William Street
Baker's Place
Barrack Street
Bedford Street
Benbow Street
Boscawen Place
Brandreth Terrace
Brunswick Place
Cambridge Road
Cannon Street
Canterbury Street
Catherine Street
Chapel Street
Chapman's Ope
Charlotte Row
Charlotte Street
Clarence Place
Clowance Lane
Clowance Street
Clyde Street
Church Street
Cornwall Street
  ,, Beach
Corry Street
Cross Street
Cumberland Street
Duke Street
Duncan Street
Edinburgh Road
Fellowes Place
Ferry Road
Fort Street
Garden Street
George Square
George Street
Gloucester Street
Granby Ope
Granby Place
Granby Row
Granby Street
Haddington Road

Herbert Place
Herbert Street
High Street
Holman's Buildings
Hood Place
Hood Street
Hotham Place
James Street
Jessamine Lane
John Street
Joll's Cottages
Keat Street
Kemyell Place
Kent Road
Keppell Cottages
Keppell Place
Keppell Street
Keppell Terrace
Ker Street
Keyham Road
King Street
Knolly's Terrace
Lambert Street
Lorrimore Avenue
Market Street
Marlborough Street
Marlborough Row
Martin Terrace
Melville Road
Melville Place
Mill Street
Mount Pleasant
Monument Street
Moon Street
Morice Square
Morice Street
Mount Street
Mutton Cove
Northbrook Street
Ordnance Row
Ordnance Street
Ordnance Lane
Palmerston Street
Park Street
Pembroke Lane
Pembroke Street
Pipe Lane
Pond Lane
Portland Place
Princes Street
Prospect Row
Pym Street
Queen Street
Rectory Road
1st Avenue
2nd Avenue
3rd Avenue
Richmond Walk
Ross Street
Rutger Place
St. Aubyn Street
St. Aubyn Ope
St. James Place
St. John's Street
St. Levan Road
St. Stephen's Street
Seaton Place
Sennen Terrace
Stopford Place
Stuart Road

Stuart Terrace
Sussex Road
Sussex Terrace
Sydney Street
Tamar Road
Tamar Street
Tavistock Road
Tavistock Street
Valletort Place
Valletort Road
Victoria Place
Wadham Terrace
Wake Street
Warren Street
Waterloo Street
Webster's Ope
Wellington Street
Willes Street
William Street
Wilton Street
York Place
York Street

The maximum temperature was 86° in June, the minimum 24° in January.

The order of mean temperature for the several months was: June 66, July, August 65, May, September 57, October 54, April 50, March, November 48, February 46, December 45, January 37.

The rainfall was greatest in December 6·15, next 4·99 in August, then follow February, March, August over 4 inches, September, January over 2, May, June, October, November over 1 inch, the lowest being in July 0·85.

The various readings on Table E. were taken at Cremyll, which would seem to be fairly representative of the climatic conditions of Devonport.

REPORT ON THE EXETER SYSTEM OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The works at Bellevue, which deal with the sewage of 1500 inhabitants of St. Leonards, were visited by me in company with members of the Sanitary Committee, on 2nd November, at 3-30 p.m.

The system consists of the treatment of sewage so that it shall be purified by natural or biological means, without the addition of any chemicals whatever.

Hitherto the disposal of sewage has been rendered difficult by the fact that "sludge" was produced by chemical precipitation, and in cases where irrigation was resorted to, large tracts of land had to be acquired for the purpose. In the plan under notice, these two factors are absent, there is no sludge, the solids being for the most part eaten up by natural process, and a comparatively small area is sufficient for the filtering-beds.

The volume of sewage dealt with here is about 50,000 gallons per 24 hours, about $\frac{1}{20}$ of the whole sewage of Exeter.

The plant consists of the "Septic Tank," which is built underground, and is capable of holding about 54,000 gallons, that is, a little more than one day's flow in dry weather.

It may be mentioned in passing, that it seems, it would be advisable, where this system is adopted, to have, as is being done in many places, a separate system for the storm water, this would at once obviate every tendency to hurrying the process by sudden flow of water beyond what is normally used for flushing drains, or would obviate the risk of choking by sand and earth from the land.

The accumulation of sludge, so perfect is the destruction and disintegrating process, is quite inconsiderable, in fact on a whole year's amount would hardly be worth removing, the fermentation or decomposition results in a marked diminution of the Albuminoid Ammonia, and the oxygen absorbed.

The effluent from the Septic Tank flows over a V guage, so that the flow can be conveniently measured, and then passes in a thin film into a trough which directs it into one of the filters, of which there are 5, 4 in continuous use and one in reserve, so that each filter gets a week's rest every month.

The sewage is automatically directed into the filters in use one after the other. The filters are 5 feet deep, and each has a capacity of 139 cubic yards, 4 are filled with clinker, one with coke breeze.

When the liquid leaves the filters it flows through an open channel into a pipe leading to the river.

The growth of green weed, and the absence of sewage fungus in the channel which conveys the effluent from the filters to the river, is a proof that true purification has taken place; and besides this effluent keeps for any length of time in either closed or open bottles.

The changes which take place in the tank are due to bacterial agencies, as sterilized sewage will keep without breaking down for indefinite periods, but by causing the solid matters to ferment and become digested or peptonized, they speedily come to a fit condition to take up oxygen in the filter beds.

The advantages of filter beds over irrigation on land are very great:

1st—less space is required.

2nd—there is no fear of filter beds becoming foul, and so the risk of causing a nuisance is avoided.

3rd—the purification is greater and more uniform.

4th—the process being automatic requires little labour, so that the expense of working is slight, and the cost mainly confined to installation.

In ordinary cases, it is the organic matter in solution which renders the effluent subsequently putrid.

Conclusion. Resumé.

What is claimed for the process is:

a.—There is no sludge.

b.—The effluent is innocuous.

c.—The expense of installation is smaller than in other processes involving chemical precipitation, &c.

d.—The expense of working is practically nil.

e.—The process causes no offence to the neighbourhood.

f.—It has stood the test of over a year's working without any failure so far.

g.—The area required by the Tank, Filter-beds, &c., is very small compared with that occupied by processes involving treatment on the land by irrigation.

Points: (*b*) and (*c*). Regarding (*b*) the effluent, and (*c*) the odour from the works could be and were tested at the visit on 2nd November, and the result was satisfactory, the visit was made at the most unfavourable time of day, afternoon, the effluent was clear, and free from smell, and the only odour apparent was from the filter beds, on which the party stood for a considerable time, a sufficient witness to the bearability of the smell such as it was.

It would seem that considering the question of treatment of sewage is one of those which must be faced in Devonport in the near future, as the discharge of untreated sewage into the Hamoaze is already assuming proportions which render it a nusiance in some spots, notably the Bathing place under Mount Wise; considering too, that new neighbourhoods are being formed in the outskirts, whose drainage will in time become a serious problem, the present would seem to be a fit time for the examination of the whole question, and the adoption, if only on a small scale and experimentally of any system which seems to give a reasonable promise of success; amongst them the plan in question certainly bears favourable comparison, and as such I recommend that the matter receive attention.

Houses in which Infectious Diseases occurred.

Street.	No. of Houses.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Remarks.
Albany Street ...	16	1					
Albert Road ...	136	5					4 in one house
Alcester Street ...	90	1					
Alexandra Road ...	164	4			3		
Alfred Place ...	7					1	
Arundel Terrace ...	9				1		
1st Avenue Rectory	17	1					
Avondale Terrace...	43		2		1		2 in one house
Back Albert Road	21		1				
Bedford Street ...	22					1	
Belmont Place ...	5	1	1				
Benbow Street ...	28	1					
Boscawen Place ...	20					1	
Camperdown Street	44					1	
Cannon Street ...	40	1				1	
Canterbury Street	24					1	
Chapel Street ...	73	1			2	1	
Charlotte Row ...	23	3					2 in one house

HOUSES, &c.,—continued.

Street.	No. of House.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Remarks.
Charlotte Street ...	117	3					
Church Street ...	18					1	
Clarence Place ...	50	2					
Clowance Lane ...	28				1		
Clowance Street ...	55	1					
Cornwall Street ...	53	1			1		
Cothele Villas ...	9	1					
Cumberland Street	39		1				
Devonshire Villas...	7	1					
Drummond Place...	7				1		
Duke Street ...	75	2	3		1		
Dundonald Place ...	18	1					
Edgcumbe Place ...	23	2					
Fellowes Place ...	13	1				1	
Fleet Street ...	built 14	2					2 in one house
Fore Street ...	116	1	1				
Garden Street ...	45					1	
George Street ...	76	1	1				

HOUSES, &c.,—continued.

Street.	No. of House.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Small Pox.
George Square	6				3		
Gloucester Street	74		1				
Godolphin Terrace	23				2		
Gould Cottages	4					1	
Granby Street	45					1	
Herbert Street	28	1					
Home Park	23					1	
Hotham Place	97	1				1	
Hood Street	11				1		
James Street	87	1		1			
Johnston Terrace	built 52	1	2			1	
John Street	38	5					
Kent Road	38					1	
Ker Street	51	2				1	
King Street	46					1	
Lorrimore Avenue	57	2					
Marlborough Street	50	1	1		1	1	3 Small Pox
Martin Terrace	29	1	1				

HOUSES, &c.,—continued.

Street.	No. of House.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Remarks.
Melville Road ...	21	1	1				
Molesworth Cottages	4	1					
Monument Street ...	59	2				1	
Moon Street ...	35				1		
Morice Street ...	27					1	
Mount Edgcumbe Terrace	13		1				
Mount Street ...	76	1					
Mutton Cove ...	12		1				
Market Street ...	33	1					
Market Square ...	7					1	
Milne Place ...	13	1					
Norman Avenue ...	15				1	1	
Osborne Villas ...	8		1				
Palmerston Street	66	2	1			1	
Park Street ...	26	2			1	1	
Pasley Street ...	29	1					
Pembroke Street ...	109	2			1	1	
Portland Place ...	40		1				

HOUSES, &c.,—continued.

Street.	No. of House.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Remarks.
Portland Road ...	52					2	
Princes Street ...	76	1					
Providence Place ...	9					1	
Pym Street ...	23					1	
Queen Street ...	51				1		
Raglan and Granby Barracks			1		3		
Royal Albert Hospital		2					
Rectory Road ...	26				1	2	
Ross Street ...	32					1	
St. George's Terrace	built 15	3			Croup 1		3 Scarlet Fever in one house
St. John Street ...	39		1			1	
St. Levan Road ...	69	1	2				
St. Vincent Street	built 22	1					
Stanley Street ...	22	1					
Sennen Terrace ...	16	1					
South Hill ...	24					1	
Spencer Avenue ...	34				1		

HOUSES, &c.,—continued.

Street.	No. of House.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Remarks.
Stoke Terrace ...	26					1	
Stopford Place ...	12					1	
Stuart Road ...	32	1					
Stuart Terrace ...	38		1				
Sussex Road ...	28		1		2		
The Workhouse ...		1					
Tamar Road ...	7	1					
Tamar Street ...	6	1				1	
Tavistock Road ...	73				1		
Tavistock Street ...	29		1				
Valletort Place ...	28				1		
Victoria Place ...	27				2	1	
Wadham Terrace ...	9					1	
Waterloo Street ...	41		1				
William Street ...	38		1				
Wilton Street ...	117	1			3	1	
Water Lane ...	3						

CLEANSING OF STREETS.

Streets cleansed every day.	Remarks.
Fore Street	
Marlborough Street	
Tavistock Street	
Market Street	
Barrack Street	
St. Aubyn Street	
Chapel Street	
George Street	
Duke Street	
South Street	
Mill Street	
Sydney Street	
Cross Street	
Pembroke Street	
Cumberland Street	
Cumberland Road	
York Street	
James Street	
Fort Street	
Canterbury Street	
Stanley Street	
King Street	
Queen Street	
Cornwall Street	
Cannon Street	
William Street	
Albert Road	
Mutton Cove	
Holman's Buildings	

CLEANSING OF STREETS—continued.

Streets cleansed once a week.	Remarks.
Richmond Walk	
Station Road	
Rectory Road	
Wilton Street	
Hotham Place	
Palmerston Street	
Stuart Road	
Alma Road	
Milehouse Road	
Cross Hill	
Dundonald Street	
Camperdown Street	
Milne Place	
Molyneaux Place	
Keyham Road	
Alexandra Road	
Cambridge Road	
Kent Road	
Alfred Road	
Sussex Road	
St. Levan Road	
Melville Road	
Seaton Place	

CLEANSING OF STREETS—continued.

Streets cleansed three times a week.	Remarks.
Ker Street	
St. John Street	
Monument Street	
Clowance Street	
Clowance Lane	
Pembroke Street	
Prospect Row	
Back of Chapel Street	
Back of George Street	
Edinburgh Road	
Willes Street	
Corry Street	
Duncan Street	
Cumberland Street, (West)	
Princes Street	
Granby Street	
Morice Street	
Morice Square and Back	
Ordnance Street	
Ordnance Lane	
Granby Lane	
Geake's Alley	
Newpassage Hill	
Mount Street	
St. Stephen Street	
Jessamine Lane	

CLEANSING OF STREETS—continued.

Streets cleansed twice a week.	Remarks.
Charlotte Street	
Charlotte Row	Front and Back
Garden Street	
Warren Street	
Keat Street	
Pym Street	
Gloucester Street	
Boscawen Place	
Portland Place	
Ross Street	
Pentamar Terrace	
Arundel Terrace	
Pasley Street	
Alcester Street	
Martin Terrace	
Clarence Place	
St. James Place	
Perkin's Lane	
John Street	
Tamar Street	
Tamar Road	
Pottery Road	
Haddington Road	
Herbert Street	Back
Herbert Place	Back
Albert Road	Back
Paradise Road	
Providence Place	
Devonport Hill	
Fitzroy Terrace	

CLEANSING OF STREETS—continued.

Streets cleansed twice a week.	Remarks.
Collingwood Villas	
Osborne Villas	
Wingfield Villas	
South Hill	
Portland Road	
Valletort Road	
Park Road	
Tamar Terrace	
Exmouth Road	
Tavistock Road	
Stoke Terrace	
Belmont Place	
Victoria Place	
Benbow Street	
Keppel Street	
Keppel Place	
Havelock Terrace	
Stopford Place	
Beyrout Place	
Waterloo Street	
Wellington Street	

1897.

NEW SEWERS COMPLETED.

Situation.	Remarks.	
Paradise Road	Pipe	To replace Old Sewers.
Market Street and Chapel Lane, E.		
George Lane, East		
Fleet Street, East	Pipe	For New Streets.
Victory Street...		
St. George's Terrace		
Craigmore Avenue		

The Sewers laid in Market Street, Chapel Lane and George Lane were required because of the new arrangements in Raglan Barracks.

EXISTING URINALS.

Situation of Urinals.	Stalls.	Compartments.	Water	Lamps.	Remarks.
Stuart Road	2			1	
Millbridge		3		1	
Tavistock Road		3		1	
Station Road	6			1	
H.M. Gunwharf Gate, N.		3			
St. Levan Road		3		1	
Mutton Cove		2			
Cherry Garden Street, E.	3			1	
Cherry Garden Street, W.		3		1	
Granby Street	4			1	
North Corner	3				
Cumberland Gardens ...	3			1	

URINALS ORDERED AND FIXING.

Situation.	Stalls.	Compartments.	W. C. Seats.	Remarks.
St. Levan Road	6			
Mount Wise	3			
James Street	6			
Devonport Hill	6			
Stuart Road	6			
North Corner	6		3	

May. M.O.H.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
DEVONPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1897, I would beg to inform you that during the year 2,824 houses have been inspected, 1,876 re-inspected, and 1,072 sanitary amendments effected.

Table shewing Sanitary Amendments made and General Nuisances abated during the year 1897.

No. of	New Drains	laid ...	...	189
,,	Pipes ,,	repaired ...	...	126
,,	,, ,,	intercepted	...	138
,,	,, ,,	ventilated	...	53
,,	Choked Drains cleared		...	124

No. of W.C's. repaired including Pans, Flooring, &c. ...	172	
,, Courtyards repaired	134	
,, Houses cleansed & limewashed	79	
,, Refuse Receptacles provided	97	
,, Disused Wells destroyed ...	7	
,, Shutes repaired	59	
,, Cellar Coverings repaired ...	18	
,, Stoneware Gullies provided ...	315	
,, Legal Notices served	424	654
,, Informant Notices served ...	230	
Total Number of Amendments made	1432	

SMOKE TESTS APPLIED.

Test applied to New Houses before Granting Surveyor's Certificate ...	99
Test applied after Infectious Diseases ...	64
Tests applied before and after workman and from applications	314
Total Number of Tests	477

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

195 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health of which 68 were removed to Hospital.

Total number of cases reported	... ...	195
,,	removed to Hospital ...	68
,,	Houses disinfected ...	174
,,	Notices sent to Schools ... Libraries and Employers...	585
,,	Drains tested	49
,,	Visits made under the Act	542

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Slaughter Houses in the Borough are continued to be inspected once every week and are kept in very good condition.

Total number on Register	...	15
,, of Complaints	...	0
,, Notices served	...	1
,, Visits for year	...	58

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Factories wherein those trades are carried on have been regularly inspected and kept in good condition.

Blood Burning Factory ...	1
Bone Boiling Factory	1
Gut Scraping ,, ...	1
Tripe Factory	1
No. of visits during the year	12

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894, COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my Annual Report as Inspector under the above Act, I have the honour to inform you that no cases of Disease among Animals were reported during the year 1897.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been regularly inspected and kept in good condition.

	Dairies.	Cowsheds.	Milkshops.	Total.
Number on Register ...	36	43	63	142
,, in good condition ...	36	41	63	140
,, in fair condition ...	0	1	0	1
,, in bad condition ...	0	1	0	1
,, transferred	0	1	0	1
,, closed	0	2	12	14
,, registered	0	0	6	6
,, visits during year ...	12	12	12	36

TO THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your approval my Annual Report as Inspector under the Act.

During the year 54 Samples were purchased, of these 52 were submitted to the Analyst with the result that 4 were found adulterated.

No. of Samples.	Description of Article submitted.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.
16	Milk	14	2
18	Butter	18	
2	Coffee	—	
3	Cream	3	
3	Scotch Whiskey	3	
3	Irish Whiskey	3	
3	Brandy	2	1
3	Rum	2	1
3	Gin	3	
54		48	4

Description of Article.	Date of Purchase.	Submitted to Analyst.	Extent of Adulteration.	Date of Proceedings.	Result.
MILK ...	24th February	24th February	23 per cent. added water	21st March	Fined £1 and costs
MILK ...	24th February	24th February	$\frac{1}{4}$ fat abstracted 20 per cent added water	21st March	Fined 10s. and costs in each case.
BRANDY	17th December	17th December	32 under proof	12th January	Fined 5s. and costs
RUM ...	21st December	21st December	31 under proof	12th January	Fined 1s. and costs

I have the honour to remain

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE THOMAS GEATON,

Inspector.